

The Excursion Trip of the Overland Mail Company.

The first coach of the Overland Mail Company bound west over the new route via the Lake Shore, New York and Stockton to Salt Lake City, on the old road, left the office on Friday last at 1:30 P. M. Mr. Rumbold, esq., the able and gentlemanly Superintendent of the Company, desirous of celebrating the event in a quiet and appropriate manner, invited a party of gentlemen to accompany the coach as far as Stockton.

The following named gentlemen were of the party: Colonel Carroll H. Potter, commanding Military District of Utah; Capt. Geo. F. Price, Adjutant General of the District (who, by the way, kindly volunteered to act as special reporter on the occasion for the *Edette*); J. G. Hughes, esq., of the banking firm of Holladay & Halsey; Judge A. G. Lawrence, United States District Attorney; Mr. J. R. Robinson, esq., Agent of the Overland Express Company; A. C. Bennett, esq., Superintendent of the Telegraph Company; Aaron Stein, esq., Agent of the Mail Company; and Maj. P. A. Gallagher, of Stockton. And last but not least by any means, was Len. Wines, esq., who held the ribbons and piloted the whole outfit safely and gloriously out of the city. Everybody in and out of Salt Lake, familiar with the above names, know as well as we do that they constituted a tip top excursion party, representing as they do many of the leading interests of this city. Friday afternoon was decidedly squally; the rain drops came with sharp and fitful blasts of chilly northern winds, but Stein insisted the day would turn out beautifully fair and delightful, and all hands relying upon his judgment, appeared at the stage office at the appointed hour duly armed and equipped with numerous and divers blankets and overcoats—Joe leading off in this respect. At 1:20 P. M. everybody was aboard—Len. took the ribbons and throwing the silk over and under his dashing team of four magnificent horses, away went the outfit in jolly good humor. City Creek had to be flanked, which was accomplished in good order. The Jordan was successfully crossed, which elicited the judge so much that he gave the party certain very fine selections from old camp meeting hymns having reference to another Jordan. Len. handled the ribbons beautifully and sent the team almost flying across the flat lying between the river and the lake shore. At 2:40 P. M. he landed the party at Chamberlain's Station, Point of the Mountain—distance 13 miles, time one hour and twenty minutes.

At this stage of the proceedings Aaron produced a mysterious box, carefully enveloped in a canvas cover, and proceeded with much forethought to open the same and thereupon displayed to the admiring gaze of the party several apartments within said box: each apartment containing a bottle, and each bottle containing something good to take. A careful survey of the field was first made and upon the positive assurance given that the outfit was beyond the limits of the city of the Saints and the reach of city ordinances which fine gentlemen if they dare to give their friends a social drink, the entire party imbibed—then came a box of tip top cigars—and everybody felt good and contented. Fresh teams hooked on and at 3 P. M. away went the coach—horses on a keen run—along the Lake shore, arriving at the most magnificent view of the Lake possible to imagine. This view continues for a distance of thirteen miles to Young's Station in Tooele Valley, where the coach arrived at 4:20 P. M.—time one hour and twenty minutes. Mr. Young came out—greeted the party with greatest good humor and cordiality—and spread a delicious lunch—everybody hungry—keen lake breeze and rapid driving, with an occasional investigation of Aaron's mysterious box, produced a telling effect upon Mr. Young's larder. He was satisfied and so were all the rest—the bread, butter and milk were perfectly charming; could not be excelled anywhere, not even in the land of Goshen. Here the coach from the West met the excursionists and the entire outfit fraternized in the most appropriate manner. At 4:53 P. M. left Young's and after a beautiful drive of eight miles arrived in Tooele—the entire town turning out to greet the arrival in a quiet manner, but for all that very glad to see the overland making its daily trip through that thriving little "burg," which under the direction of Bishop Rowberry has succeeded in maintaining the warmest good will and friendship towards the so-called "Gentile" residents in that vicinity. Remained there seven minutes and then away to Stockton, where arrived at 6:45 P. M.—distance 14 miles—time one hour and forty-five minutes. The entire distance from the city to Stockton, forty miles, was made in four hours and twenty-five minutes, traveling time.

The party enjoyed the unbounded liberality of Major Gallagher and his lady over night—and was filled with wonder by the relation of remarkable stories concerning the discovery of petroleum thereabouts, as well as by the relation of the vast size of geese nests in the Rush Valley lake—the unlimited number of rabbits in the sagebrush—Maine of water upon the startling announcement that citizens of Stockton had, just east of the town, a fine bed of natural mortar suitable for plastering purposes, with hair already mixed in it. Joe had blankets enough to supply a squadron of cavalry—so between him and the kindness of host and hostess, everybody had good beds. The question: "Why do summer roses fade?" was discussed with great animation by the entire party, and it was finally concluded that they faded—first, because they were not sufficiently irrigated; second, because they could not help it. It was decided that the poet's idea of their fading was to realize to human mortals how brief a time love may dwell among us, was a libel upon the character of roses.

The party left Stockton Saturday morning at 10:25 and arrived in the city at 5 P. M.—traveling time, four hours and forty-three minutes. It may be added that at this stage of the proceedings the contents of that mysterious box were exhausted, which precluded the party from any chance of violating any city ordinance.

The excursion was a success in every way, and the entire party enjoyed every pleasure and comfort that could be desired. This change of the route saves six miles in distance and one station to the rail company—and affords many

convenience to the people living along the line between here and Salt Lake, Utah, giving the traveler a magnificent view of the Great Salt Lake, worth in itself the cost of the journey. The cost of the trip is \$1.00 per person, and the trip is open to all who desire to make it. The trip is open to all who desire to make it.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION-EDETTE.]

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

Washington, May 23. The Senate took up the reconstruction question. Sumner urged delay, declaring the country had gained much by the postponement already. Freeland and Cannon opposed the postponement. Howard opened the debate, speaking two hours in defense of the plan as reported by the Committee. Several amendments were offered and ordered printed.

Washington, May 25. The Senate was for two hours in executive session, yesterday, on the late resolutions and appointments for opinions, and finally rejected Col. Sam. McKeloy for Marshal in the Western District of Pennsylvania and Col. W. S. Purnell for Postmaster of Baltimore, both active supporters of the President's policy. Another batch of nominations was sent in, including Col. Harris, present Mayor of Cincinnati, for Collector of the 1st District, vice Sprouss removed. Now introduced a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the President for information in regard to what executive action had taken place under the various acts for the colonization of persons of African descent.

Wilson called up the resolution allowing meritorious soldiers over twenty-one years of age to be appointed cadets at West Point. Nesmith's amendment that hereafter the Superintendent of the Military Academy may be selected from the army corps, was lost—18 to 19. The joint resolution then passed. The Senate, at half-past one adjourned till Monday, and the Republican Senators immediately went into caucus upon reconstruction and the constitutional amendment; to determine the basis of united action in open session, thirty-four senatorial votes having, it is understood, been pledged at the caucus this morning for whatever may be adopted by the majority.

HOUSE.

Washington, May 23. The House passed the joint resolution to pay letter-carriers in San Francisco additional salary.

May 25. Hubbard, of Iowa, introduced a bill repealing the restrictions on postal laws which prohibit the carrying of franked matter, books and documents by overland mail and which require prepayment.

Beoper reported a bill requiring disbursement officers to deposit with the treasury or its agencies, and making it felony to do otherwise. The House passed by a vote of 139 against 2, the bill heretofore reported for the equalization of bounties, amended so as to deduct sailors prize money and soldiers local bounties, and to prohibit payment where discharge papers have been sold to brokers. The effect of these amendments are to cut off nearly all who enlisted in 1863 or subsequently, when liberal local bounties were paid.

The House resumed the tax bill.

GENERAL NEWS.

Washington, May 25. A paragraph in the Morning Press says that the House Judiciary Committee have decided to submit no report as to the competency of Jeff. Davis in the assassination conspiracy, a wholly incorrect report, they are going on with the investigation, and for the last three days have been hearing more testimony.

Mrs. Jeff. Davis arrived yesterday for the purpose of asking the President to remove Davis from his present quarters, as suggested by the Surgeon's report, unless his trial takes place in June, it is believed a change in the locality of his confinement will be made. The Congressional Committee at Memphis, telegraph they have begun the investigation of the late riot. Major Gilbert sent to Memphis by Gen. Howard, has made a partial report, saying the civil authorities had not taken the slightest notice of the terrible riots, and seem to regard them as simply a skirmish between the police and negroes. It was certainly a very one-sided skirmish, as from the testimony no resistance was made by the negroes after the first fire. The citizens have been advised to hold meetings and denounce the conduct of the mob, but they neglect or refuse to do so.

The papers of Memphis are at the root of the whole matter, they have advocated it for months, and this is the only legitimate result of their inflammatory and incendiary articles. The U. S. Commissioner has ordered the discharge of Otto Burstenbinder, deciding that he could not have been held for trial here, he not having been personally engaged in the shipping of nitro-glycerine to San Francisco, being absent from the city at the time, and that he cannot be held guilty of crime constructively.

Raleigh, N. C. May 24. The State Convention assembled today, when 48 delegates answered to their names. Clark offered a resolution that whereas the convention did at its former session fully and satisfactorily accomplish the purpose it was called for, and whereas no further action is now required and demanded, therefore, that the convention adjourn sine die. The resolution lies over one day, under the rule. It is thought it will not pass.

Columbus, O., May 24. The Democratic State Convention nominated Thos. M. Krag, of Cincinnati, for Judge of the Supreme Court; B. F. Severo, of Shelby county, Secretary of the State, and adopted resolutions that the Democracy will adhere to its organization and to its ancient faith as enumerated by the well settled principles of Thomas Jefferson; but the one great question of the day being the immediate and unconditional restoration of all the States to exercise their rights within the

several Union under the Constitution. We will cordially and actively support Andrew Johnson, the President of the United States in all necessary and proper steps to carry on his policy, as directed by the people; but for the purpose above set forth we will cordially co-operate, in public meetings and at the polls, with all men, without reference to past party positions, who honestly and by their acts and votes as well as by their professions support the President in his policy of restoration as now declared. Geo. H. Pendleton addressed the convention, congratulating the Democracy on once more having regained its legitimate position in the hearts of the people. He limited his endorsement of the President, but regarded him as the present savior of the country. Vallandigham spoke in the evening, saying the support given by the Democracy to Andrew Johnson was the most honest ever given by any party to a President. It was an unselfish support, with no demand for office. The Democrats owed nothing to the Republican party, and don't intend the Republican party shall owe it anything, the battle would be "fought out on this line." He was a copperhead and gloried in it, and would tell the Republicans that in five years they would be making affidavits to prove they were the real copperheads and we the pretenders; but the copperheads did not intend to be swallowed up by the President, nor the President by the copperheads. The President was not going over to the copperheads, for they would neither ask nor take offices at his hands, though they intended to hold all the offices after March 1899.

New York, May 25. The Herald's Washington special says the trial of Jeff. Davis, under the Norfolk indictment, will probably be postponed till August or September. Much animosity prevails in Virginia against the members of the grand jury who returned the indictment, and until the popular feeling somewhat subsides the Attorney General thinks it best to delay the trial.

Judge Thomas, of the Circuit Court of Virginia, at Alexandria, refuses to admit negro testimony in the case of a white man on trial before him, declaring that Congress cannot decide what persons or classes of persons may testify in Virginia courts.

The Hudson River Railroad freight depot, on 33d street, was burned this morning. Loss estimated at \$70,000. The book keeper of the Irving Bank, a son of a clergyman, name withheld, was arrested for the embezzlement of \$45,000. He returned a part of the money.

The Post's money article says, the chief thing of importance in Wall street is the firmness given \$50's, by a report that owing to an advance in gold foreign houses who had imported goods, cannot sell them at a profit, consequently they are re-exporting them. There is a confident statement abroad that the leading stock holders and a majority of the directors of the Western Union and American Telegraph Company substantially agreed upon a basis of consolidation. Cotton, to day, is two cents better, with a fair demand; 41c. for middling.

Chicago, May 25. Up to the 12th inst. forty-one steamboats had passed Sioux city for Montana.

Chicago, May 25. Secretary Seward made a speech at Auburn, N. Y., last night, saying, the national life lately hung on the issue of the victory won in war, it now hangs on issues of reconciliation in peace. The nation must live, it must live forever whether it receives the needed aid in any emergency at the hands of our present Congress or party, or at the hands of another. I agree that it is altogether easier and more desirable that the work so happily begun and so successfully prosecuted heretofore, shall be continued and ended under the auspices of the National Union party and of the President and Congress as the representatives of that party. I agree, therefore, it would be a sad misfortune if the divergence between the President and Congress should work the decline and downfall of the National Union party. Both President and Congress might well expect to be equally involved in the calamity which should diminish the Union party from national councils, and see with mortification the great responsibilities to which the party had in that case proved itself unequal to the duties, which must then be assumed and discharged by some new and yet undeveloped political organization; but the President and Congress, statesman and parties are of no avail when weighed against national life. What then does the nation need? It needs reconstruction and just now needs nothing more. Let the reconstruction be made first rather than Congress or in any of the constituent, and it will follow in the other place. The country should at this moment, this extraordinary and interesting phenomena of States, not only kindred but allied, yet hostile to each other. For such a condition mutual reconciliation is the only practical remedy. What hinders the application of that remedy in legislative councils? The President's position is absolutely taken, well defined and universally understood, we cannot accept less than this, we cannot require more, because, even if more were desirable, yet, that more is debatable, and must be the study and work not of ourselves at this particular peril, but of ourselves and our successors hereafter.

Washington, May 25. The President and Cabinet were surrounded to-night by the National Union Club. Secretary Stanton being called upon at his residence, read a manuscript speech, saying he had been in favor of qualified negro suffrage in the reorganization of the Southern States, but after calm and full discussion yielded to the universal arguments resting upon the practical difficulties to be encountered in such a measure, and to the President's conviction that to prescribe a rule of suffrage was not within the legitimate scope of his power; concurring, however, in the objects of the freedmen's bureau bill regarding power there is conferred, as in temporary and safe hands. He advised its approval, but it having been returned to Congress with the President's objections, and having failed to receive the necessary support, it is no longer a living measure, nor a subject of debate, and without giving his personal views thereon, Mr. Stanton took up the Congressional plan of reconstruction, and declared he had not been able to give it his assent, particularly referring the disfranchisement until 1870, saying the elements of change are not at work in the South stimulating one side to loyalty and the other side to continued hostility, and in my judgment every proper inclination to Union could be fostered and cherished. The President and the other Secretaries made only brief acknowledgments.

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Ice Creams, Fountain Soda Water, Tobacco, Cigars, Candies, Confectionery, and Groceries.

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Board per week, \$12.00

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Genuine Diamonds,

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And an inviting Assortment of things in this line, suitable for

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All Warranted.

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Mr. W. G. HIGLEY, lately from the States, will pay particular attention to the Watch and Clock department.

All work warranted. my24-17

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All work guaranteed.

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Warranted perfect time keepers.

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Main st., Groesbeck's Square.

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Keep constantly on hand a full supply of

Family Groceries,

As cheap as the cheapest. We respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage. my18-17

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Go to ELEGANT'S

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Cheaper,

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For Cash or

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